GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1587
ANSWERED ON:03.05.2016
New Scientific Techniques for Agricultural Production
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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the new research carried out by the agriculture scientists to increase the production of quality agricultural produce in the country and the mechanism put in place in this regard;

(b) the details of the assistance provided by the Government to various State Governments to encourage the farmers to adopt new scientific techniques for quality agricultural production; and

(c) whether the Government is taking/proposes to take any concrete steps to provide training to the farmers at all Krishi Vigyan Kendras about the high yielding seeds, fertilizer and new technique?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA)

(a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) focuses at harnessing conventional and modern scientific knowledge, tools, and cutting-edge science for development of improved crop varieties/hybrids suited to diverse agro-ecologies situations, climate smart management and protection technology by promoting excellence in basic, strategic and anticipatory research. Further, seed technology research and production of breeder seed of hybrids/varieties is also an important programme. Adoption of modern technologies such as abiotic stress tolerant crop varieties in situ moisture conservation, crop diversification, integrated farming system and contingent crop planning to increase the production of agricultural produce in the country.

The ICAR research institutes have taken the basic and strategic research programmes related to crop/animal/fruit/fish improvement and development of production and protection technologies to form a base for applied research. The information so developed is used by respective All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) and All India Network Projects (AINPs) being carried out in the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to develop location specific varieties/breeds and technologies as per the agro ecological needs for enhancing the production and productivity.

Technologies thus developed are disseminated through KrishiVigyan Kendras (KVKs), SAUs and State Government Extension agencies.

(b) The details are given in Annexure.

(c) To update the knowledge and skills of farmers and farm women on various technologies, KVKs conduct various training programmes as one of its activity. During the year 2015-16, a total of 41490 training courses were organized on various technologies which benefited 11.74 lakh farmers and farm women. Most of these courses were on productivity enhancement of field crops, horticultural crops, empowerment of rural women, plant protection, livestock production and management, soil health and fertility management, farm machinery tools and implements, and capacity building and group dynamics, fisheries and agro-forestry. The participants included 2.54 lakh farm-women in the crop production training. Besides, 7112 skill-oriented training courses were organized for 1.75 lakh rural youth, including 61008 young women during the year. These courses were on integrated farming, mushroom production, value-addition, dairy farming, seed production, vermin-culture, nursery management of horticulture crops, bee-keeping, protected cultivation of vegetables, repair and maintenance of farm machinery implements, sheep and goat rearing, poultry production, production of organic inputs and small-scale processing. In addition, during the last year, KVKs have produced 1.96 lakh q seeds of improved varieties of cereals, oilseeds, pulses, commercial crops, vegetables, flowers, fruits, spices, fodder, forest species, medicinal plants and fibre crops and provided to 3.28 lakh farmers.

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